section 5 of [1]Regulation VII, A. D. 1830 (*A Regulation for bringing under the operation of the Regulations the territories comprised in the Southern Marátha Country, belonging to the Honourable Company, and forming the said territories into a zila*), and

[1]Regulation I, A. D. 1831 (*A Regulation for extending the jurisdiction of the Agent of Government, acting under the provisions of section 4, Regulation XXIX of 1827*[1], *over suits in which persons of rank of the privileged classes are concerned, and which are now cognizable by the Collectors of land revenue*), *and*

[1]Regulation XVI, A. D. 1831 (*A Regulation for extending the jurisdiction vested in the Political Agent in the Southern Marátha Country, under the provisions of section 5, Regulation VII, A.D. 1830*[1], *to the cognizance of civil suits of the nature specified in* [1]*Regulation I, A. D. 1831, and also for the better defining the extent of jurisdiction therein conferred with respect to persons of the privileged classes*) [2] * * * * * * *

are applicable in districts now brought under the Regulations and Acts to the persons of rank therein referred to, in the same manner as they are in the rest of Kháńdesh and the Dekkhan.

4. [*Validation and indemnification.*] *Rep. Act XII of 1876.*

BOMBAY ACT No. VI OF 1867.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

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5. Magistrate, on certificate of medical officer, to make requisition as in section 3.
   Penalty.

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[1] Vol. I of this Code, pp. 30, 42, 22 and 43, respectively.

[2] The words and figures "as amended by s. vi, Act XIII of 1842 (*an Act to enable the holders of revenue which has been alienated to them by the State to collect that revenue within the Presidency of Bombay,*" were repealed by the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1886 (Bom. Act 3 of 1886), Schedule B. This Schedule has been printed as an Appendix to the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (Bom. Act 1 of 1904), Vol. IV of this Code.

SECTIONS.

6. Master of vessel to give notice of person suffering on board from infectious disease.
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7. Power to Health Officers to enter vessel and question master or commander.
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8. Master or commander may be required to remove person suffering from infectious disease.
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9. Disinfection of vessels,
and recovery of expenses and penalties.
10. Detention by Superintendent of person brought into sanitarium until discharged.
11. Power to Government to make and publish rules.
Penalty.
12. Power to determine what diseases are infectious.
13. Power to authorize any person to exercise powers of Health Officer.
14. Power to make special orders in special cases.
Penalty.
15. [*Repealed.*]
SCHEDULE A.
SCHEDULE B.

BOMBAY ACT No. VI OF 1867.[1]

[*28th December, 1867.*]

An Act for the better sanitary regulation of the city of Bombay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to take measures to check the spread of infectious diseases dangerous to life in the city of Bombay, and especially with reference to vessels arriving at, or being within the limits of, the port of Bombay; It is enacted as follows:—

Establishment of sanitaria.

1. It shall be lawful for Government, with a view of providing for the segregation of persons suffering from any infectious disease dangerous to life from time to time to establish, by[2] notification for the purposes hereinafter specified, one or more places to serve as sanitaria for the city of Bombay, and to notify the local limits of such sanitaria.

Appointment of establishment.

And it shall be lawful for Government, acting under the general control of the Government of India, to appoint a superintendent of each sanitarium, with such establishment as may be necessary.

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[1] For Statement of Objects and Reasons, *see* Bombay Government Gazette, 1866, Supplement, p. 386; for first Report of the Select Committee, *see ibid*, 1867, Pt. V, p. 31; for second Report of the Select Committee, *see ibid*, 1867, Pt. V, p. 74 and for Proceedings in Council, *see ibid*, 1866, Supplement, p. 392. and *ibid*, 1867, Pt. V, pp. 11, 40 and 96.

[2] *See* Bombay Local Rules and Orders, Ed. 1898, Vol. II, pp. 496 and 497.

Appointment of Health Officer of Port.

2. It shall be lawful for Government to appoint a Health Officer of the port for the purposes of this Act, and the Health Officer of the port shall be an assistant to, and subject to the general control of, the consulting officer of health.

Removal of persons suffering from infectious disease to sanitarium.

3. When it shall appear to the consulting officer of health, or in his absence to the Health Officer of the port, that any person in the city of Bombay, being in the public streets or thoroughfares, or in a place of public resort, such as dharmsalas, temple-enclosures and the like, and without proper lodging or accommodation, or being on board any vessel and without proper lodging or accommodation on shore, is suffering from an infectious disease dangerous to life, and that it is necessary for the safety of the public that he should be removed to a sanitarium,

either of the said officers of health may require such person to proceed to a sanitarium, and the person so required shall be bound to proceed or allow himself to be conveyed to that sanitarium, and shall be bound to remain there till one of the said officers of health certifies that he may go at large without danger to the public.

Penalty.

Any such person refusing or voluntarily neglecting to obey such requisition shall be liable to the penalties provided in section 269 of the [1]Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Removal by written order of person refusing to proceed to sanitarium.

4. If any such person shall refuse or voluntarily neglect to proceed to the sanitarium when duly required in the manner described in the last preceding section, the consulting officer of health, or in his absence the Health Officer of the port, may, by a written order in the form given in [2][Schedule A], direct that such person be conveyed to a sanitarium, and such written order, signed by one of the said officers of health, shall be sufficient warrant for the conveyance of such person to the sanitarium.

Magistrate on certificate of medical officer, to make requisition as in section 3.

5. It shall be lawful for any Magistrate of Police, on the certificate of a covenanted medical officer of Government, or of any member or licentiate of any college of physicians or surgeons of the United Kingdom or of India, as to the nature of the disease, and on such evidence as may be thought by him sufficient in regard to the other conditions recited in section 3 * * *[3] to make requisition as in the said section, and any person refusing or voluntarily neglecting to obey such requisition shall be liable to the penalties provided in section 269 of the [1]Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Penalty.

[1] *See* the reprint as modified up to 1st April, 1903.

[2] The words "Schedule A" were substituted for the words "appended Schedule" by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1895 (16 of 1895), Vol. I of this Code, p. 224.

[3] The words "of this Act" were repealed by the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1886 (Bom. Act 3 of 1886), Schedule B. This Schedule has been printed as an Appendix to the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (Bom. Act 1 of 1904), Vol. IV of this Code.

Master of vessel to give notice of person suffering on board from infectious disease.

6. When the master or commander of any vessel, being within the limits of the port of Bombay, shall become aware that any person on board his vessel is suffering from any infectious disease dangerous to life, he shall immediately give notice to the Health Officer of the port, and, pending the orders of the Health Officer of the port, he shall either remove such person to a sanitarium, or take other suitable precautions to prevent the spread of the disease.

Penalty.

If the master or commander shall wilfully neglect to act as directed in this section, he shall be liable to the penalties provided in section 269 of the [1]Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Power to Health Officer to enter vessel and question master or commander.

7. It shall be lawful for the consulting officer of health or for the Health Officer of the port at any time to enter into and inspect any vessel being within the limits of the port of Bombay, and to question the master or commander regarding the sanitary condition of the vessel and of the persons on board, and the master or commander shall be bound truthfully to answer such questions.

Penalty.

And, if the master or commander shall wilfully give false information to either of the said officers, he shall be liable to the penalties provided in section 177 of the [1]Indian Penal Code; and, if he shall refuse to answer questions put to him, he shall be liable to the penalties provided in section 179 of the [1]Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Master or commander may be required to remove person suffering from infectious disease.

8. If it shall appear to the consulting officer of health or the Health Officer of the port that any person on board a vessel within the limits of the port of Bombay is suffering from any infectious disease dangerous to life, he may, [2][by an order in writing in the form given in Schedule B] require the master or commander of the vessel to remove such person, or any other person who shows premonitory symptoms of such disease, to a sanitarium or other place on shore where, in the opinion of the Health Officer, proper lodging and accommodation are available; and the master or commander shall be bound to obey such requisition and is hereby authorized and empowered to enforce such removal.

Penalty.

And, if the master or commander shall refuse or wilfully neglect to obey such requisition, he shall be liable to the penalties provided in section 269 of the [1]Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Disinfection of vessels,

9. When it shall appear to the Health Officer of the port that, owing to a person suffering from an infectious disease dangerous to life being on board

[1] *See* the reprint as modified up to 1st April, 1903.
[2] These words were inserted by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1895 (16 of 1895), Vol. I of this Code, p. 224.

or having recently been on board any vessel within the limits of the port of Bombay, it is expedient that measures should be taken for the disinfection of such vessel, the said Health Officer may, by an order in writing to the master or commander of such vessel, direct all or any part of the vessel to be forthwith fumigated or otherwise cleansed for sanitary purposes, in accordance with rules published on that behalf by Government under section 11[1] * * *;

and if the master or commander neglect to do so within the period fixed in the said order, provided such period be not less than twenty-four hours from the time when such order shall have been served upon him, the said Health Officer may cause the same to be done, and the expenses incurred shall be paid by the owner or the master on demand, and, if not so paid, shall be recovered in the manner provided in section 55 of [2]Act XXII of 1855 (*An Act for the regulation of Ports and Port Dues*) for the recovery of penalties imposed under that Act. and recovery of expenses and penalties.

10. It shall be lawful for the Superintendent of the sanitarium, and it shall be his duty, to detain in the sanitarium under his charge all persons who shall come or be brought to such sanitarium under sections 3, 4, 6, or 8, until they shall be discharged under a certificate to be granted under rules made by Government under section 11.[1] * * * Detention by Superintendent of person brought into sanitarium until discharged.

11. It shall be lawful for Government from time to time to make and publish [3]general rules for the proper management and discipline of sanitaria established under this Act, and for the disinfection or destruction of the personal property of persons suffering or who have recently suffered from any infectious disease dangerous to life, and for the disinfection and cleansing of vessels on board of which such persons are or recently have been, and from time to time to alter or repeal such rules. Power to Government to make and publish rules.

Any person who shall disobey such rules or any of them shall be liable to the penalties provided in section 271 of the [4]Indian Penal Code. Penalty

XLV of 1860.

12. It shall be lawful for Government from time to time to determine by [3]notification what diseases shall, for the purposes of this Act, be held to be infectious diseases dangerous to life. Power to determine what diseases are infectious.

13. It shall be lawful for Government, when necessary, to [3] authorize any one or more persons to exercise all or any of the powers conferred by this Act on the consulting officer of health or on the Health Officer of the port: Power to authorize any person to exercise powers of

[1] The words " of this Act " were repealed by the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1886 (Bom. Act 3 of 1886), Schedule B. This Schedule has been printed as an Appendix to the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (Bom. Act 1 of 1904), Vol. IV of this Code.

[2] *See* now the same section of the Indian Ports Act, 1889 (10 of 1889), as modified up to 1st April, 1901.

[3] *See* Bombay Local Rules and Orders, Ed. 1868, Vol. II, pp. 496-499.

[4] *See* the reprint as modified up to 1st April, 1903.

Health Officer.

Provided that every such person shall bea covenanted medical officer of Government, or a member or licentiate of any college of physicians or surgeons of the United Kingdom or of India, and shall exercise these powers subject to the general control of the consulting officer of health.

Power to make special orders in special cases.

14. Whenever it shall appear to Government that, owing to the expected introduction of any infectious disease dangerous to life, or owing to other exceptional circumstances, the ordinary precautions authorized by this Act are insufficient to prevent the spread of such disease, it shall be lawful for Government, by notification, to make such orders, and from time to time to vary the same, as it shall deem expedient, for the enforcement of sanitary measures with respect to any vessel arriving at, or being within the limits of, the port of Bombay, or in regard to any persons on board any such vessel, or their personal property.

Penalty.

And any person disobeying such orders or any of them shall be liable to the penalties provided in section 271 of the [1]Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

15. [*Interpretation.*] *Rep. Bom. Act III of 1886.*

SCHEDULE A.

To

WHEREAS *A. B.*, being a person without proper lodging or accommodation in the city of Bombay, is suffering from an infectious disease dangerous to life, and it is necessary for the safety of the public that he should be removed to a sanitarium ; and whereas, having been required to proceed to such sanitarium, he has neglected to do so ; you are hereby authorized, with such assistance as you may require, to convey him, under section 4 of Act VI of 1867, to , and this shall be your warrant for so conveying him.

Consulting Officer of Health, or Health Officer of the Port.

SCHEDULE B.

To

The Master or Commander of Vessel_____

(*Name.*)

WHEREAS *A. B.*, at present on board the vessel_____within the limits of the Port of Bombay, is suffering from an infectious disease dan-

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[1] *See* the reprint as modified up to 1st April, 1903.

gerous to life [*or* shows premonitory symptoms of a disease dangerous to life (*as the case may be*)], these are to require you to remove the said *A. B.* to [*here designate the sanitarium or other place on shore where, in the opinion of the consulting officer of health or Health Officer of the port, proper lodging and accommodation are available*], and, for enforcing the said removal, this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Consulting Officer of Health, or Health Officer of the Port.

THE BOMBAY DISTRICT POLICE ACT, 1867.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

1—32. [*Repealed.*]
33. Common nuisances.
34. Removal of prickly-pear or other nuisance from waste-land of town or village.
35—47. [*Repealed.*]

BOMBAY ACT No. VII OF 1867[1].

[*28th December, 1867.*]

An Act for the regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish regulations for the administration of the Police of the Presidency of Bombay; It is enacted as follows:— Preamble.

1—[*Rep. Bom. Act IV of 1890.*]

2—[*Rep. Act 12 of 1873.*]

3 to 32—[*Rep. Bom. Act IV of 1890.*]

[2]33. Any person Common nuisances.

[1] For Statement of Objects and Reasons, *see* Bombay Government Gazette, 1867, Pt. V, p. 61 for Report of the Select Committee, *see ibid*, p. 78 and for Proceedings in Council, *see ibid*, pp. 92, 343 and 358.

The whole Act, save sections 33 and 34, has been repealed by the Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (Bom. Act 4 of 1890), Vol. III of this Code, and in Aden and Sindh by the notifications under which Bom. Act 4 of 1890 was respectively declared in force in Aden and extended to Sindh—*see* Appendix to Vol. I of this Code, pp. 363 and 342, respectively.

[2] During such time as Pt. II of the Bombay Village Sanitation Act, 1889 (Bom. Act 1 of 1889), and the rules made thereunder, are in force in any village, ss. 33 and 34 of Bom. Act 7 of 1867 cease to have any operation therein—*see* Bom. Act 1 of 1889, s. 3, in Vol. III of this Code. Except in such villages and the City of Bombay these sections are in force in the rest of the Presidency of Bombay, including Sindh.